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DUKE W. YEE				
YEE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.				
P.O. BOX 802333				
DALLAS, TX 75380				
EXAMINER				
PILLAI, NAMITHA				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/015,235

Applicant(s)

DIETZ ET AL.

Examiner

NAMITHA PILLAI

Art Unit

2173

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 January 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8-27 and 29-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8-27 and 29-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/S508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The Examiner acknowledges Applicant's submission on 1/15/08 including amendments to claims 17, 20-22, 38, 41 and 42. All pending claims have been rejected where the previous rejection has been maintained. In view of the amendments, the 35 U.S.C. 112 rejection has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-6, 8-27 and 29-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U. S. Patent No. 6,012,086 (Lowell), International Publication Number WO 01/50226 A2 (Braun et al.), herein referred to as Braun and U. S. Publication No. 2003/0033331 A1 (Sena et al.), herein referred to as Sena.

Referring to claim 1, Lowell discloses a data processing system for managing streaming media data (column 2, lines 49-51). Lowell discloses presenting a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data stream (Figure 3). Lowell discloses receiving user input for use in managing the media data stream, wherein the user input includes an identification of a source of the media data stream and start time (column 6, lines 22-46). Lowell also discloses requesting the media data stream using the start time and the identification the source (column 6, lines

25-34). Lowell also discloses storing the formatted media data stream on a storage media (column 6, lines 64-66). Lowell discloses the importance of the format of the data stream and user transforming the format of the media data (column 10, lines 1-3) that is recorded but does not disclose the user inputting a desired format. Lowell discloses converting the media data (column 8, lines 35-50) but does not disclose details related to the converting of the media data into a desired format to form a formatted media data stream. Braun discloses recording media data including teaching the formatting of media data into a viewable desired format that results in a formatted media data stream (page 2, lines 1-25). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Braun to convert the media data into a desired format of a formatted media data stream. Lowell has clearly pointed out that the input fields displayed could be of various types requiring the input of various types of data, which includes a desired format (column 7, lines 1-3). Lowell further points out that the user may have the option to choose or change the format of the media data therefore making the display of a desired format input field an obvious teaching when recording and playing back media data (column 10, lines 1-3). Furthermore, Lowell has disclosed a conversion process occurring to convert the media data (column 9, lines 40-50) with Braun clearly teaching how conversion occurs in order to generate a viewable format in a desired format of media data stream, and with Braun disclosing this conversion process as a common and necessary process for viewing formatted media stream data (page 2, lines 1-25). Braun discloses the various types of formatted media stream data that can be generated (page 1, lines 15-17). Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to display an input field for a desired format and to learn from Braun to convert media data in order to generate a viewable format including a desired format of media data stream.

Lowell and Braun do not disclose a format conversion process involving two steps with an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses identifying an initial format of a media stream and converting the media stream to a first viewable output format (page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5), the intermediate format being the digital media output format which is viewable and is further formatted to allow multiple users to access the same data. Sena discloses a further conversion step where the viewable output format is converted to a desired format, where the desired format is accessible to multiple users (page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-10). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Sena to disclose format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses format conversion is a needed process when involving data of multiple formats, where this conversion process allows for multiple users to access data that may be in one specific format (page 1, paragraph 9, lines 11-20 and paragraph 10). Therefore, this provides motivation for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Sena a format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format.

Referring to claims 2 and 23, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the user input includes an identification location of the media (Lowell, column 6, lines 23-26).

Referring to claims 3, 18, 24 and 39, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the storage media is at least one of a hard disk drive, recordable compact disc, re-writable compact disc, floppy disk, memory stick and a flash memory (Lowell, column 6, lines 63-67, column 7, lines 1-5 and column 9, lines 19-25).

Referring to claims 4 and 25, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the identification of the source is a universal resource locator (Lowell, column 6, lines 23-24).

Referring to claims 5 and 26, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the user input includes user identification and a password (Lowell, column 5, lines 45-46).

Referring to claims 6 and 27, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the requesting step includes using the user identification and the password to request the media data stream (Lowell, column 5, lines 31-46).

Referring to claims 8 and 29, Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose set of codecs which are used to convert the media data streams from the initial format, to the viewable format and from the viewable format to the desired format (Sena, page 5, paragraphs 71 and 72). The modules represent codecs which both compress and decompress data for the media conversion process.

Referring to claims 9 and 30, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the viewable format is a format displayable by an operating system in the data processing system (Lowell, column 2, lines 60-67).

Referring to claims 10 and 31, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the desired format is an audio format and the media data stream includes video and audio and

converting only audio portions of the media data stream into the audio format (Lowell, column 5, lines 22-30), wherein Lowell discloses the media data stream containing both audio and video data but formatting done appropriately for the radio in Figure 3 to play the audio format, wherein clearly this radio is only capable of playing the audio data and hence would only covert the audio data.

Referring to claims 11 and 32, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses wherein the audio format is a Moving Pictures Expert Group audio layer 3 format (Lowell, column 9, lines 40-50).

Referring to claims 12 and 33, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the media is a live broadcast of an event (Lowell, column 5, lines 14-15).

Referring to claims 13 and 34, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the set of controls includes a play button, record button, a fast forward button, and a rewind button (Lowell, Figure 3).

Referring to claims 14 and 35, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the user input is received in at least one input screen (Lowell, Figure 4).

Referring to claims 15 and 36, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the user input field would be of varying types including format data and input of desired format of the media stream data, this being an obvious feature as Lowell has described that the input fields could hold any type of data which would include format data (Lowell, column 7, lines 8-10).

Referring to claims 16 and 37, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the graphical user interface further includes a control to select a location to store the media data stream (Lowell, column 6, lines 63-66).

Referring to claims 17, 38 and 42, Lowell discloses a data processing system for managing streaming media data (column 2, lines 49-51). Lowell discloses presenting a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data stream (Figure 3). Lowell discloses controls for use in managing a media data stream, wherein the set of controls includes a second control used to select location to store the media data stream (column 6, lines 23-25 and lines 63-66). Lowell also discloses receiving user input selecting the location (column 6, lines 23-25 and lines 63-66). Lowell discloses responsive to receiving the media data stream, converting the media data stream into the format (column 9, lines 35-50). Lowell discloses storing the formatted media data stream in the location (column 6, lines 63-66). Lowell discloses the importance of the format of the data stream and user transforming the format of the media data (column 10, lines 1-3) that is recorded but does not disclose the user inputting a desired format. Lowell discloses that the viewable format is a format displayable by an operating system in the data processing system (column 2, lines 60-67). Lowell discloses converting the media data (column 8, lines 35-50) but does not disclose details related to the converting of the media data into a desired format to form a formatted media data stream. Braun discloses recording media data including teaching the formatting of media data into a viewable desired format that results in a formatted media data stream (page 2, lines 1-25). It would have been obvious for one

skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Braun to convert the media data into a desired format of a formatted media data stream. Lowell has clearly pointed out that the input fields displayed could be of various types requiring the input of various types of data, which includes a desired format (column 7, lines 1-3). Lowell further points out that the user may have the option to choose or change the format of the media data therefore making the display of a desired format input field an obvious teaching when recording and playing back media data (column 10, lines 1-3). Furthermore, Lowell has disclosed a conversion process occurring to convert the media data (column 9, lines 40-50) with Braun clearly teaching how conversion occurs in order to generate a viewable format in a desired format of media data stream, and with Braun disclosing this conversion process as a common and necessary process for viewing formatted media stream data (page 2, lines 1-25). Braun discloses the various types of formatted media stream data that can be generated (page 1, lines 15-17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to display an input field for a desired format and to learn from Braun to convert media data in order to generate a viewable format including a desired format of media data stream.

Lowell and Braun do not disclose a format conversion process involving two steps with an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses identifying an initial format of a media stream and converting the media stream to a first viewable output format (page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5), the intermediate format being the digital media output format which is viewable and is further formatted to allow multiple users to access the same data. Sena discloses a further conversion step where the viewable output format

is converted to a desired format, where the desired format is accessible to multiple users (page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-10). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Sena to disclose format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses format conversion is a needed process when involving data of multiple formats, where this conversion process allows for multiple users to access data that may be in one specific format (page 1, paragraph 9, lines 11-20 and paragraph 10). Therefore, this provides motivation for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Sena a format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format.

Referring to claims 19 and 40, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the format is MPEG or MP3 (Lowell, column 9, lines 41-45).

Referring to claim 20, Lowell discloses a data processing system for managing streaming media data (column 2, lines 49-51). Lowell discloses a bus system, a communications unit connected to the bus system, a memory connected to the bus system, wherein the memory includes a set of instructions and a processing unit connected to the bus system, wherein the processing unit executes the set of instructions (column 2, lines 60-67 and column 3, lines 1-30). Lowell discloses presenting a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data stream (Figure 3). Lowell discloses receiving user input for use in managing the media data stream, wherein the user input includes an identification of a source of the media data stream and start time (column 6, lines 22-46). Lowell also discloses

requesting the media data stream using the start time and the identification the source (column 6, lines 25-34). Lowell discloses responsive to receiving the media data stream, converting the media data stream into the format (column 9, lines 35-50). Lowell also discloses storing the formatted media data stream on a storage media (column 6, lines 64-66). Lowell discloses the importance of the format of the data stream and user transforming the format of the media data (column 10, lines 1-3) that is recorded but does not disclose the user inputting a desired format. Lowell discloses converting the media data (column 8, lines 35-50) but does not disclose details related to the converting of the media data into a desired format to form a formatted media data stream. Braun discloses recording media data including teaching the formatting of media data into a viewable desired format that results in a formatted media data stream (page 2, lines 1-25). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Braun to convert the media data into a desired format of a formatted media data stream. Lowell has clearly pointed out that the input fields displayed could be of various types requiring the input of various types of data, which includes a desired format (column 7, lines 1-3). Lowell further points out that the user may have the option to choose or change the format of the media data therefore making the display of a desired format input field an obvious teaching when recording and playing back media data (column 10, lines 1-3). Furthermore, Lowell has disclosed a conversion process occurring to convert the media data (column 9, lines 40-50) with Braun clearly teaching how conversion occurs in order to generate a viewable format in a desired format of media data stream, and with Braun disclosing this conversion

process as a common and necessary process for viewing formatted media stream data (page 2, lines 1-25). Braun discloses the various types of formatted media stream data that can be generated (page 1, lines 15-17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to display an input field for a desired format and to learn from Braun to convert media data in order to generate a viewable format including a desired format of media data stream.

Lowell and Braun do not disclose a format conversion process involving two steps with an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses identifying an initial format of a media stream and converting the media stream to a first viewable output format (page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5), the intermediate format being the digital media output format which is viewable and is further formatted to allow multiple users to access the same data. Sena discloses a further conversion step where the viewable output format is converted to a desired format, where the desired format is accessible to multiple users (page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-10). Sena disclose set of codecs which are used to convert the media data streams from the initial format, to the viewable format and from the viewable format to the desired format (Sena, page 5, paragraphs 71 and 72). The modules represent codecs which both compress and decompress data for the media conversion process. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Sena to disclose format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses format conversion is a needed process when involving data of multiple formats, where this conversion process allows for multiple users to access data that may be in one specific

format (page 1, paragraph 9, lines 11-20 and paragraph 10). Therefore, this provides motivation for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Sena a format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format.

Referring to claim 21, Lowell discloses a data processing system for managing streaming media data (column 2, lines 49-51). Lowell discloses a bus system, a communications unit connected to the bus system, a memory connected to the bus system, wherein the memory includes a set of instructions and a processing unit connected to the bus system, wherein the processing unit executes the set of instructions (column 2, lines 60-67 and column 3, lines 1-30). Lowell discloses presenting a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data stream (Figure 3). Lowell discloses controls for use in managing a media data stream, wherein the set of controls includes a control used to select location to store the media data stream (column 6, lines 23-25 and lines 63-66). Lowell also discloses receiving user input selecting the location (column 6, lines 23-25 and lines 63-66). Lowell discloses responsive to receiving the media data stream, converting the media data stream into a format (column 9, lines 35-50). Lowell discloses storing the formatted media data stream in the location (column 6, lines 63-66). Lowell discloses the importance of the format of the data stream and user transforming the format of the media data (column 10, lines 1-3) that is recorded but does not disclose the user inputting a desired format. Lowell discloses converting the media data (column 8, lines 35-50) but does not disclose details related to the converting of the media data into a

desired format to form a formatted media data stream. Braun discloses recording media data including teaching the formatting of media data into a viewable desired format that results in a formatted media data stream (page 2, lines 1-25). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Braun to convert the media data into a desired format of a formatted media data stream. Lowell has clearly pointed out that the input fields displayed could be of various types requiring the input of various types of data, which includes a desired format (column 7, lines 1-3). Lowell further points out that the user may have the option to choose or change the format of the media data therefore making the display of a desired format input field an obvious teaching when recording and playing back media data (column 10, lines 1-3). Furthermore, Lowell has disclosed a conversion process occurring to convert the media data (column 9, lines 40-50) with Braun clearly teaching how conversion occurs in order to generate a viewable format in a desired format of media data stream, and with Braun disclosing this conversion process as a common and necessary process for viewing formatted media stream data (page 2, lines 1-25). Braun discloses the various types of formatted media stream data that can be generated (page 1, lines 15-17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to display an input field for a desired format and to learn from Braun to convert media data in order to generate a viewable format including a desired format of media data stream.

Lowell and Braun do not disclose a format conversion process involving two steps with an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses identifying an initial format of a media stream and converting the media stream to a first viewable output format

(page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5), the intermediate format being the digital media output format which is viewable and is further formatted to allow multiple users to access the same data. Sena discloses a further conversion step where the viewable output format is converted to a desired format, where the desired format is accessible to multiple users (page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-10). Sena disclose set of codecs which are used to convert the media data streams from the initial format, to the viewable format and from the viewable format to the desired format (Sena, page 5, paragraphs 71 and 72). The modules represent codecs which both compress and decompress data for the media conversion process. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Sena to disclose format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses format conversion is a needed process when involving data of multiple formats, where this conversion process allows for multiple users to access data that may be in one specific format (page 1, paragraph 9, lines 11-20 and paragraph 10). Therefore, this provides motivation for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Sena a format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format.

Referring to claims 22 and 41, Lowell discloses a data processing system for managing streaming media data (column 2, lines 49-51). Lowell discloses presenting a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data stream (Figure 3). Lowell discloses receiving user input for use in managing the media data stream, wherein the user input includes an identification of a source of the media

data stream and start time (column 6, lines 22-46). Lowell also discloses requesting the media data stream using the start time and the identification the source (column 6, lines 25-34). Lowell also discloses storing the formatted media data stream on a storage media (column 6, lines 64-66). Lowell discloses the importance of the format of the data stream and user transforming the format of the media data (column 10, lines 1-3) that is recorded but does not disclose the user inputting a desired format. Lowell discloses that the viewable format is a format displayable by an operating system in the data processing system (column 2, lines 60-67). Lowell discloses converting the media data (column 8, lines 35-50) but does not disclose details related to the converting of the media data into a desired format to form a formatted media data stream. Braun discloses recording media data including teaching the formatting of media data into a viewable desired format that results in a formatted media data stream (page 2, lines 1-25). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Braun to convert the media data into a desired format of a formatted media data stream. Lowell has clearly pointed out that the input fields displayed could be of various types requiring the input of various types of data, which includes a desired format (column 7, lines 1-3). Lowell further points out that the user may have the option to choose or change the format of the media data therefore making the display of a desired format input field an obvious teaching when recording and playing back media data (column 10, lines 1-3). Furthermore, Lowell has disclosed a conversion process occurring to convert the media data (column 9, lines 40-50) with Braun clearly teaching how conversion occurs in order to generate a viewable format in a desired format of

media data stream, and with Braun disclosing this conversion process as a common and necessary process for viewing formatted media stream data (page 2, lines 1-25). Braun discloses the various types of formatted media stream data that can be generated (page 1, lines 15-17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to display an input field for a desired format and to learn from Braun to convert media data in order to generate a viewable format including a desired format of media data stream.

Lowell and Braun do not disclose a format conversion process involving two steps with an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses identifying an initial format of a media stream and converting the media stream to a first viewable output format (page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5), the intermediate format being the digital media output format which is viewable and is further formatted to allow multiple users to access the same data. Sena discloses a further conversion step where the viewable output format is converted to a desired format, where the desired format is accessible to multiple users (page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-10). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Sena to disclose format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses format conversion is a needed process when involving data of multiple formats, where this conversion process allows for multiple users to access data that may be in one specific format (page 1, paragraph 9, lines 11-20 and paragraph 10). Therefore, this provides motivation for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention

to learn from Sena a format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 1/15/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues Sena is not used in the 103 rejection of the claims. The office states clearly in the both "Response to Amendment" and under 103 rejection heading that Sena is used. Under the "Response to Amendment", the office action clearly states that the reference Sena is used to reject the claims and the reference has been added in the heading of the 103 rejection. Therefore claims 1-6, 8-27 and 29-42 have been rejected in view of Lowell, Braun and Sena. The reference has also been cited on the PTO-892 form. The body of the 103 rejection also clearly indicates how Sena has been used in the combination of Lowell, Braun and Sena.

Applicant argues that in Sena the intermediate format is not viewable. The conversion process of Sena is interpreted where the intermediate format is the first format and this intermediate format is converted to a middle or intermediate output format which is clearly viewable. This output format which is interpreted as the intermediate format is then converted to the desired format that is based on the device.

Applicant argues that Sena does not disclose codecs. Applicant's definition for codec discloses the conversion of data. Furthermore, the broadest reasonable well known interpretation of codec in the art is defined as any technology for compressing or decompressing data. Based on this definition, a codec can include multiple elements

that are able to compress and decompress data. Therefore any elements, hardware, software or combinations of software or hardware that are able to compress or decompress data can be interpreted as a codec. Clearly Sena discloses conversion of data and furthermore, compression and decompression of this data for further configuration. See paragraphs 71 and 86. Sena does disclose modules that are responsible for compression and decompression of the media data. Conversion of media data involves compression of data and decompression of data that has been compressed in order for the data to be viewed. With multiple modules of Sena carrying out compression and decompression functions, Sena does disclose a set of codecs used for conversion of media data. The media files are compressed and decompressed for the two step media conversion process where the media data is initially compressed with the further conversion carried out including the two step process. This compressed data must be decompressed to be displayable. The compression and decompression is clearly part of a data conversion process and in Sena that data conversion process includes the two step data conversion step.

Applicant argues that Lowell does not disclose the features of claim 9 which disclose that the viewable format is a format which is displayable by an operating system in the data processing system. The combination of Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses an intermediate viewable format which has been established. In view of this combination, Lowell has been applied on to disclose that any data that include video or audio data is displayed using an operating system which is included in a computing system. A computer would include an operating system to function and ensure that

video data is displayed on the client computer. The combination of Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose that the viewable format can be outputted and viewed.

Conclusion

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action. Responses to this action should be submitted as per the options cited below: The United States Patent and Trademark Office requires most patent related correspondence to be: a) faxed to the Central Fax number (571-273-8300) b) hand carried or delivered to the Customer Service Window (located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), c) mailed to the mailing address set forth in 37 CFR 1.1 (e.g., P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450), or d) transmitted to the Office using the Office's Electronic Filing System.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Namitha Pillai whose telephone number is (571) 272-4054. The examiner can normally be reached from 8:30 AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doon Chow can be reached on (571) 272-7767.

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

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Namitha Pillai
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2173 April 1, 2008

/Tadesse Hailu/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2173

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**Applicant(s)/Patent under
Reexamination**

DIETZ ET AL.

Examiner

NAMITHA PILLAI

Art Unit

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